

TAFT TO REFUSE CARNEGIE PENSION, IT IS SAID

Members of Congress Recent offer to Pension Ex-Presidents.

LAW MAY BE OUTCOME

Friends of Executive Say Acceptance Might Involve Him Politically.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—While President Taft has not commented publicly on the Carnegie plan to give all future ex-presidents a pension of \$25,000 a year, the impression is strong among Mr. Taft's friends that he will not accept the bounty.

It is known that several of the President's official advisers are opposed to the idea of a former President of the United States being dependent on any individual's generosity and the opinion in Washington is that those officials reflect at least in part Mr. Taft's own views.

It is certain, however, that the President in any action that he may take will show a thorough appreciation of the motive behind the Carnegie generosity. It is likely that the President will not attempt to express any adverse opinion on the principle involved, but will treat the subject only as applying to his own particular case. He may commend Mr. Carnegie's proposition, but in declining the gift himself suggest that his action should not be taken as establishing any precedent.

As was indicated by the few expressions obtained from Senators and Representatives last night the Carnegie Foundation plan met with almost general disapproval. Many members of Congress, especially Democrats, seemed to resent the idea that any ex-President of the United States should be under obligations to Mr. Carnegie's generosity in this way.

It was very plain, however, that the Carnegie plan is likely to have a wholesome effect in spurring Congress on to a duty which it has shirked for many years. For half a century there has been talk of and on in Congress of pensioning ex-presidents, but that is about as far as the matter ever went.

Senator Root some time ago introduced a bill providing for the pensioning of widows of ex-presidents at \$3,000 a year, and Senator McPherson of North Dakota reported from his pension committee that the Senate plan to give ex-presidents \$25,000 a year, but that the House had rejected the bill.

Many believe that Mr. Carnegie's offer is a result in action by Congress of its long-pending pensioning both for ex-presidents and their widows.

President Taft's friends believe that this is a political question involved in the case, and that he may accept the offer if it is presented to him in a proper form.

While the President is said to have no definite political pretensions for 1916 there is a possibility he may again be in the field. The likelihood is therefore that he would not care to subject himself to the possibility of having the Carnegie pensioning matter dragged into any political campaign.

Furthermore, Mr. Taft's friends are of the opinion that the idea of accepting Mr. Carnegie's bounty would be disastrous to Charles D. Taft, his brother, who is a very wealthy man.

Mr. Taft testified before the Senate investigating committee that he has expended several hundred thousand dollars in furthering the political ambitions of his brother.

"I don't think we need worry over the future of ex-presidents," said he.

It is my opinion that a man who has occupied the office will never have difficulty in making a living for himself and family. Certain it is that if any relief is necessary it will come from the Government and not of a private individual or corporation to provide it. I am not sure that the Government should grant pensions in such cases.

Representative Hanson of Texas also disapproved of the Carnegie offer.

"It is my opinion," said Mr. Burleson, "that the Government should grant pensions to ex-presidents."

Representative Needham of California and Burke of South Dakota expressed similar sentiments.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia called the Carnegie proposition "impudent."

Speaker Clark did not think it was worth talking about and Senator Gore of Oklahoma doubted whether a President who had served such a long term would be able to continue the respect of the people.

"The scheme does not strike me very favorably," said Senator McPherson of North Dakota. "Our former Presidents ought not to be dependent upon private charity. I advocate the passage of a bill to give them a life pension of \$10,000 a year, as passed commander in chief of the army and navy."

"I don't see anything objectionable to it, or any great virtue," said Senator Sutherland of Utah, a Republican. "I think any man elected to a public office ought to work himself back into the relationship when his term expires. The most wholesome thing for him is to go back to his private life and support himself as other people do."

If President Taft should happen to decline the Carnegie pension his action will necessarily stand out very strikingly in contrast to Woodrow Wilson's acceptance for a Carnegie pension after he had retired from the Presidency of Princeton University to run for Governor.

There is a considerable difference, however, in the two cases, as Dr. Wilson sought his pension on the ground of services rendered as a teacher and instructor.

A general belief here is that President Taft will not wait until a pension is offered to him before making public his views so far as he personally is concerned.

CARNEGIE ANSWERS CRITICS.
Has He Made Provision for Ex-Presidents Nearly a Year Ago.

Andrew Carnegie's secretary, James Bertrand, yesterday issued a statement in which it is said that Mr. Carnegie made provision for a fund providing that \$25,000 a year be given to ex-presidents of the United States nearly a year ago.

The statement was a direct reply to critics that have been made that it was presumptuous for a private citizen to create such a fund and that Congress should be the disbursing of such pensions.

The statement follows:

"The specific provision for ex-presidents' pensions was created by deed of gift January 1, 1912, nearly a year ago."

No body of men will be so happy as my trustees and myself if the founding of the pension for ex-presidents and their widows, until the nation makes suitable provision for them, induces Congress to do so. That this might be the effect of the provision was not absent from their minds."

We are the greatest of all pension paying nations and yet we exclude the holder of the highest position on earth, using the greatest power and one seldom if ever occupied by men of independent means. We should do so no longer."

CAUTION

There is no sort of proposition in which a fair amount of caution is not necessary.

And few propositions call for so much caution as a building improvement.

The income from the finest piece of property in this city or any other city can be dissipated, partially and even wholly, by a few mistakes.

To the Owner who is contemplating a building improvement we submit our name as the better part of caution.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WOMEN WORK TOGETHER FOR MINIMUM WAGES

Many Organizations Join in Giving Movement a Sendoff.

SUCCESS IN BAY STATE

Move Will Include Men as Well as Women Among Those to Be Benefited.

At a conference held yesterday afternoon at the home of Miss Amy Aldrich, 142 East Thirtieth street, the representatives of a dozen important organizations determined to inaugurate immediately a campaign which shall have for its ultimate object the establishment of minimum wage boards in New York State.

Paul U. Kellogg, editor of the *Survey*, was chairman of the meeting, which was attended by the following representatives from various societies:

Mrs. Charles H. Israel of the Committee on Amusements and Resources, Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the committee on women's work of the Russell Sage Foundation, Miss Helen Marot of the Women's Trade Union League, Gaylord White of the Neighborhood Workers Association, Mrs. Henry Olshensky of the Association of Working Girls, Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee, George A. Hall of the New York Child Labor Committee, Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League, Miss Maxine Reid of the New York City Consumers' League, Mrs. Gilbert Montague of the Women's Municipal League, Miss Grace Dodge of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The original intention had been to attempt to secure wage legislation in the interests of women only. Miss Florence Kelley urged that the work should not be narrowed to affect only one class of workers, but should attempt to secure wage boards for all workers. This change was adopted by the conference.

Mrs. Charles Israel presented a report from a special committee of four recently appointed to consider the question of securing legislation. At yesterday's meeting it was voted to enlarge this committee to nine members and to pay the conduct of the proposed campaign in the hands of the Consumers League, which is to finance it. Other societies, however, will be represented on the special committee.

The first work undertaken will be to secure the passage of a bill creating a commission to investigate wages in New York State. Such a bill will be introduced in the Legislature early in January.

Mrs. Glendower Evans of Boston, who was a member of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, said that the recent securing of the establishment of minimum wage boards for women in that State, told of the surprising ease with which they secured the desired legislation.

They began their campaign less than three years ago. The bill to establish an investigation commission was introduced with almost no backing. Those who were hostile to it were few and far between.

The commission was given to it with authority to compel employers to confide to it the secrets of their payrolls. Mrs. Evans said that when they went to the manager of a certain department store in Boston and asked to see his payroll "he almost blew up" then and there. But in every instance save one the employers acquiesced by giving access to their books.

As a result of the work of the Massachusetts commission minimum wage boards for women have been established.

Mrs. Evans said that the Lawrence strike coming just when it did helped them to secure the needed legislation.

Mrs. Paul Kennedy thereupon asked her whether the wage bill would have given the Lawrence operatives as high a wage as they secured by striking.

"No," she said. "I don't think it would have given them the 15 per cent. increase at one jump."

Then remarked Mrs. Kennedy, "I should say we need strikes more than wage boards."

We need both," was Mrs. Evans' prompt response. "Strikes will give what nothing else will. And I hope we shall see more strikes in the future than we have in the past."

Others present on the conference were Miss Anne T. Morgan, Miss Frances Kellor, William Hotchkiss, Prof. S. M. Lindsay, Mrs. Borden Harriman and Miss Mary Dreier, member of the State Factory Commission.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH
President Taft yesterday approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Capt. Justice H. Bishop of the First Infantry, who was tried in court on charges of embezzlement and desertion.

The Titusville House, the Eagle Hotel and the Commercial Hotel at Limestone, N. Y., were burned, and a Italian known to some as Rossi, who lived in Salamanca, N. Y., is thought to have lost his life.

It was announced in San Francisco that a coal shipping company has ordered a 10,000-ton ship built on the Atlantic coast to meet the increase in business expected in the opening of the Panama Canal.

Mrs. Russell Sage sent a check for \$2,000 to the Onondaga Orphan Home. Several years ago she gave the institution \$10,000.

Coal operators at Hooverville, Pa., are greatly concerned over the shortage of coal. Yet a mine was working Thursday or yesterday. Similar conditions are threatened in other mining centers of Somerset and Cambria counties.

Senator Shelby M. Culbom of Illinois, Senator of the Senate, celebrated his eighty-third birthday anniversary by attending the wedding of his niece, Miss Eleanor Culbom Hilday, daughter of the former Congressman, at St. Louis, Mo., on March 4. He will have completed thirty years of continuous service in the Senate.

MEXICO PEACEFUL AND THRIVING, SAYS CALERO

Ambassador Declares Armed Movements Have Been Suppressed.

HAS \$5,000,000 SURPLUS

Confidence Restored Among Natives, He Says—Prospects Bright.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. Señor Manuel Calero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, returned to Washington to-night from a two months' leave of absence spent in Mexico City.

Señor Calero in a talk with THE SUN correspondent, contended that remarkable progress has been made in his country since the establishment of the new Government and the inauguration of President Madero a year ago last week.

"Sadly for our people certain disturbances began to lay plots almost as soon as the new Government was installed," said the Ambassador. "These have been put under way with more or less determination in certain parts of the country, particularly in the State of Chihuahua, but this insurrection has been successfully put down, peace has been restored generally, there is renewed confidence and the Federal revenues are increasing at such a rate that a goodly surplus is secured in the current year."

"All regularly armed movements which had a political character have been suppressed and the Government has shown both moral and military strength. That has proved most effective in all States. In certain southern States, such as Mexico and Morelos, there has been waged a social war, principally of Indians, under Zapata. This was never a regularly armed movement, although it was annoying for a time. The Government has practically stamped this out and President Madero has been given to understand by competent advisers that this war has been completely wiped out and that absolute peace will have been restored throughout the entire country by January 1 or in two months at the most."

The success of the Government in putting down the revolution in Chihuahua, where Orozco operated with an army of 15,000 well armed and equipped men, has made an excellent impression for peace and loyalty.

Señor Calero declared the loyalty of the army to the constituted Government was remarkable, as was proved in the last movement at Vera Cruz where Emilio Diaz was frustrated in his plans to overthrow the Government with the army.

The Government revenues, continued the Ambassador, are marking an other largest in several years with but a very small increase in taxation owing to the revolution, as on tobacco, alcohol and other articles not varied as necessities of life. If it were not on account of the large expenditure of the War Department in putting down the rebellion the Government would have enormous surpluses for public works and other enterprises for the benefit of the people. At the present rate of financial recuperation the plans for these works doubtless can be put into operation within another year.

Señor Calero stated that it has been decided, owing to the cost of the war, to suspend the construction of the magnificent new capital building. Eighteen million dollars had been appropriated for it under Diaz. In order to economize the House of Representatives decided to remain in the old building dedicated to it a year ago and the Senate will continue its sessions in the Federal palace. Furthermore, an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for a magnificent national theatre has been reduced about one-half and this project is being continued owing to it having been so far advanced under the former administration. The Government's surplus for the present year will depend upon the war debt, which is not yet known exactly, and the budget for the current year, which has been drawn up to sustain an equilibrium with a safe balance and no loans.

"For the last fiscal year there was a balance in the treasury of \$3,000,000 gold over and above the expenditures," the Ambassador explained. "The mineral production, especially in copper and silver, has continued to grow to enormous amounts and the output of gold for the last fiscal year was the highest ever known, \$23,000,000."

"Unfortunately there is still a lack of confidence abroad, but no longer at home. It is now strongly asserted that the new Government, which many foreigners declared to be tottering a few months ago, is firmly entrenched, is stable and will see a complete and prosperous future."

They began their campaign less than three years ago. The bill to establish an investigation commission was introduced with almost no backing. Those who were hostile to it were few and far between.

The commission was given to it with authority to compel employers to confide to it the secrets of their payrolls. Mrs. Evans said that when they went to the manager of a certain department store in Boston and asked to see his payroll "he almost blew up" then and there. But in every instance save one the employers acquiesced by giving access to their books.

As a result of the work of the Massachusetts commission minimum wage boards for women have been established.

Mrs. Evans said that the Lawrence strike coming just when it did helped them to secure the needed legislation.

Mrs. Paul Kennedy thereupon asked her whether the wage bill would have given the Lawrence operatives as high a wage as they secured by striking.

"No," she said. "I don't think it would have given them the 15 per cent. increase at one jump."

Then remarked Mrs. Kennedy, "I should say we need strikes more than wage boards."

We need both," was Mrs. Evans' prompt response. "Strikes will give what nothing else will. And I hope we shall see more strikes in the future than we have in the past."

Others present on the conference were Miss Anne T. Morgan, Miss Frances Kellor, William Hotchkiss, Prof. S. M. Lindsay, Mrs. Borden Harriman and Miss Mary Dreier, member of the State Factory Commission.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH
President Taft yesterday approved the sentence of dismissal in the case of Capt. Justice H. Bishop of the First Infantry, who was tried in court on charges of embezzlement and desertion.

The Titusville House, the Eagle Hotel and the Commercial Hotel at Limestone, N. Y., were burned, and a Italian known to some as Rossi, who lived in Salamanca, N. Y., is thought to have lost his life.

It was announced in San Francisco that a coal shipping company has ordered a 10,000-ton ship built on the Atlantic coast to meet the increase in business expected in the opening of the Panama Canal.

Mrs. Russell Sage sent a check for \$2,000 to the Onondaga Orphan Home. Several years ago she gave the institution \$10,000.

Coal operators at Hooverville, Pa., are greatly concerned over the shortage of coal. Yet a mine was working Thursday or yesterday. Similar conditions are threatened in other mining centers of Somerset and Cambria counties.

Senator Shelby M. Culbom of Illinois, Senator of the Senate, celebrated his eighty-third birthday anniversary by attending the wedding of his niece, Miss Eleanor Culbom Hilday, daughter of the former Congressman, at St. Louis, Mo., on March 4. He will have completed thirty years of continuous service in the Senate.

AMERICAN HELD FOR RANSOM.
Mexican Rebels Demand \$5,000 for Release of W. N. Fink.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. William N. Fink, an American employed as manager of the San Toy Mining Company, fifteen miles from Chihuahua, was captured by rebels two days ago and is held prisoner for ransom of \$5,000 Mexican. News of Fink's capture was first received at the State Department to-day. The rebels who captured Fink have taken the town of Santa Eulalia.

By direction of acting Secretary of War Oliver the United States will give food and medical attendance to sixteen wounded Mexicans at Columbus, Mexico, who crossed the line to that place following the taking of Palomas, Mexico, by rebels yesterday. It is understood here that Gen. Salazar, the rebel leader, gave definite orders that all wounded, both Federal and rebel, should be sent across the line into American territory.

The American officer at Columbus, Major McDonald, wired this afternoon that he needed cot, tents and medical supplies if he were to go to the wounded Mexicans. Acting Secretary Oliver instructed Gen. Stever, commanding the American forces on the border, to provide Major McDonald with everything he needed and granting authority to him to feed the Mexicans. This action was taken purely in the name of humanity, it was stated at the War Department this afternoon.

OWNER
Architect
Construction
Equipment
Engineering
Decorative

Co-operative Benefits.
Wholesale prices and shop costs represent increased value for money expended.
We conduct a large number of building operations and are always in a position to purchase supplies at the lowest prices.
The gain is yours, since every saving beyond our agreed-upon profit is returned to the owners.
Our book, "The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building," on request.

HOGGSON BROTHERS
EAST 4TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

WANT SUBSTITUTE FOR KANSAS BLUE SKY LAW

Investment Bankers Fear That Other States May Adopt It.

WILL SUBMIT MEASURES

Bar Use of Association's Name on Private Letterheads—Praise for the Press.

It was agreed at yesterday's convention at the Waldorf of the Investment Bankers Association of America that the "blue sky law" of Kansas is faulty and that a model law accomplishing the same purposes without embarrassing legitimate bond sellers should be prepared by the association and recommended to the Legislatures of the States. Several States are already thinking of passing blue sky law and the investment bankers hope to suggest something that will protect both investor and dealer.

Blue sky legislation aims to destroy the business of those who sell fraudulent or otherwise bad securities. The name is derived from the conception that makers of bad securities capitalize the heavens themselves.

"The object of such legislation is of course praiseworthy," said Warren S. Hayden of Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland, at yesterday's session, "but the difficulty is that any law calculated to achieve that object must in some degree put limitations on those whose activities of themselves would never occasion legislation."

Mr. Hayden said that in his opinion the Kansas law is paternalistic. It calls, he said, for severe regulation of all bond sellers except banks and, if strictly enforced, might have the effect of turning the bond business over to the banks. He suggested that a model law would include: First, licensing distributors of securities; secondly, publicity of data relating to the merits of securities; thirdly, penalties for fraud or other unlawful conduct. Licenses, he said, should be issued only to men of good character, and the State officer should have wide discretion in investigating applicants.

He would exempt from publicity of investment data as many classes as possible and would not discourage wholly new enterprises. He said:

"This part of the act should be worked out with extreme care. For example, a company may be insolvent and its capital impaired and yet its securities have substantial value. It certainly would be unwise to make difficult the rehabilitation of the business. Penalties should be severe enough to discourage fraud, but not to discourage legitimate enterprise."

The convention entrusted to its committee on legislation the job of preparing a model law, for study by State legislatures.

There was sharp discussion as to whether or not a member of the association could use the association's name on his business letterheads. There is a by-law prohibiting such use, and the committee on constitution and by-laws decided on Thursday to throw it out.

But yesterday the board of governors put it back. It is now strongly asserted that many bond dealers protested. They argued that members of the Stock Exchange were permitted to use the name of the exchange as proof of their business standing and that the investment bankers should permit the same thing. Such bond sellers as A. B. Leach and Lewis B. Franklin, vice-president of the General Securities Corporation, however, declared that the Stock Exchange had strict supervision over its members, while it was intended that the Investment Bankers Association, a new alliance, could not even know at this time what the standing of all its members was.

It was finally decided that the association's name must not appear on the members' letterheads, under penalty of expulsion.

In his speech President George R. Caldwell of Chicago said that the ethics of trading among bond and stock houses is more likely to develop than among any other classes of merchants, but there could be improvement; for example, selling agreements should be more generally respected.

"The practice of distributing houses after having offered bonds of declining value to trade in at any reasonable price," he said, "destroys confidence and drives money that should be continued to our demand into other channels. Why should the investor buy of us a second time if he thus we will not trade in what we have sold him? I hope we will educate the public to know that fair trading as well as the greatest protection from sharp practice will come through their dealings with the members of this association."

The press, said Mr. Caldwell, has been the real safeguard of the investment banker, "consistently parading the virtues and condemning the illegitimate enterprises before the public." He asked the members to cooperate with the press in driving out parasites who seek to saddle investors. He begged the association to "first keep our own membership of the highest character and our own skirts clean, and give such moral and active support to rooting out of the field get rich quick schemes as our means of investigation may warrant." He recommended that a detective agency

be used by the association to discover factors.

One of the other speakers was Robert H. Reed of Caldwell, Massich & Reed of this city, who talked about "Uniform Municipal Bond Legislation."

The association resolved to support "any good measure of currency reform by Congress," and to appoint a committee to make recommendations as to currency legislation.

FOR WINK AT MAGISTRATE, \$1.
Also Same Price to the Policeman for Being Drunk.

A wink at Magistrate House in the Tombs Court costs \$1. This price was fixed yesterday just after Frank Surro was arraigned by Policeman Joseph of Traffic A for a disturbance on West street. Surro had difficulty in court with one of his superiors that had been insecurely pinned and he looked around and saw general grins. At that moment he discovered he was funny.

"When are you winking at, sir?" sternly inquired the Magistrate, and then: "One dollar for being drunk, \$1 for winking."

him under the trust. The young man was in this country when M. S. Hanson secured a restraining order from Justice Kellogg in Saratoga county. It is this injunction which will be argued on November 30.

Hanson's bride was Miss Margaret Reilly of Buffalo, who was on the vaudeville stage for a short time this fall.

PUTS SOCIETY FRIENDS IN BOOK.
Stotesbury's Daughter Writes Novel to Be Issued Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Society is awaiting the publication of a book written by Mrs. Sydney E. Hutchinson, daughter of Edward T. Stotesbury, in which she is said to have embodied many persons well known not only in Philadelphia society but in New York and Newport.

The book is now in the hands of the publishers and will come out under the title "A Pair of Little Patent Leather Boots." It consists of a series of letters about an automobile trip in which an heir to his mother's wealth chases the boots around the world.

Scribner's 1913—Magazine—1913

A YEAR of EXTRAORDINARY FICTION

Beginning in the January number—

The Custom of the Country

By Edith Wharton

Author of "The House of Mirth"

An absorbing story of American social life. The career of the heroine, who comes from a provincial town to make a place for herself in New York society, will be more keenly discussed even than Lily Bart of "The House of Mirth."

Later will be published, as a serial extending through more than half the year, the latest work of

John Galsworthy

A story of striking originality both in conception and form.

John Fox's

fine story, *The Heart of the Hills*, will continue into the early months of 1913.

Germany and the Germans

from an American Point of View

By Price Collier

Author of "England and the English" from an American Point of View. This new series on Germany will still further establish his reputation as one of the most brilliant and keen-sighted critics of recent times. Nothing has been written of modern Germany, or of the Emperor, with the frankness, with the same disregard of anything but what the author believes to be the truth.

The story of the wonderful Panama Canal

By Joseph Bucklin Bishop

Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Three articles, profusely illustrated.

The French at Panama

A chapter in human endeavor which for dramatic and tragic interest has rarely been equalled.

The World's Plague Spot Abolished

The story of the way in which the Americans made the Isthmus of Panama a health spot of the earth.

Benevolent Despotism at Panama

The way the United States Government, operating through Colonel George W. Goethals, has cared for its great army of canal workers.

The Letters of William James

the famous psychologist, edited by his brother Henry James.

English Friends:

From the Letters and Journals of Charles Eliot Norton

Edited by Sara Norton and M. A. DeWolfe Howe

Impressions of Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, the Brownings, George Henry Lewes, Burke, and many other distinguished men.

The Way to See South America

Ernest Poissotte, the artist and traveller, will describe the things to be seen and how to see them.

The Man Behind the Bars

By Miss Winifred Taylor

Stories of convicts, of prison life, and of the careers of those who have served their terms.

Subscriptions to Scribner's Magazine may be sent direct to the publishers or to any bookseller, newsdealer, or subscription agent. The price is \$3.00 everywhere.

To include the articles on Germany, subscriptions should commence with November. 25c. a number; \$3.00 a year. Send for a Prospectus.